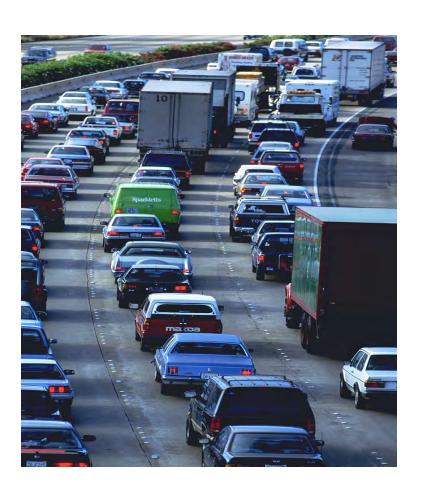


Transportation Policy Committee Workshop June 10, 2009

Ray Tuvell

Manager, Fuel Efficient Tire Program Fuels and Transportation Division California Energy Commission





 27 million passenger vehicles and light trucks in California

- 6.75 million replace tires each year
- Fuel Efficient Tires??



CEC SB 1170 Report (2003):

"Lack of consumer information hinders widespread use of fuel efficient tires."

TRB Report (2006):

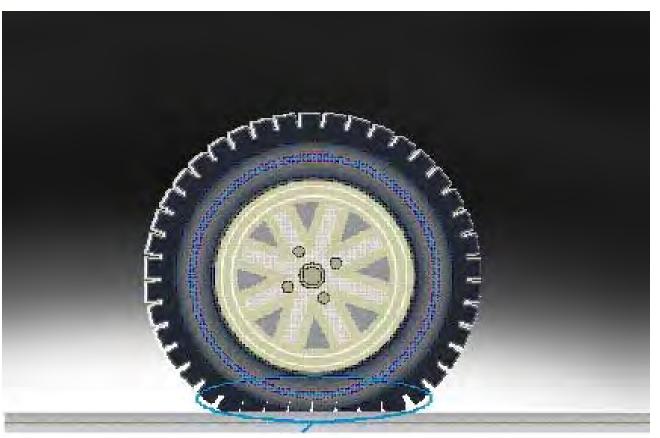
"Consumers have little, if any, practical way of assessing how tire choices can effect vehicle economy."



AB 844 Directive:

Develop and adopt a system that will enable consumers to make more informed decisions about fuel efficient tires.





Rolling Resistance = Energy loss due to deformation



Classical distribution of energy dissipation / rolling resistance within the tyre

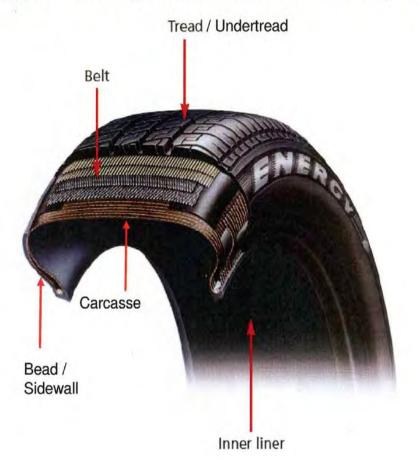
Tread / Undertread: 50 %

Belt: 20 %

Bead / Sidewall: 20 %

Inner liner: 5 %

Carcasse: 5 %





Rolling Resistance Testing





Rolling Resistance Test Protocols:

SAE (USA)

J2452 Coastdown

J1269 Multi-point

J1269 Single point

ISO (Europe/Global)

18164 Multi-point

28580 Single point, with machine alignment



NHTSA Test Protocol Evaluation:

- Five Test Protocols
- Two Machines at Two Different Labs
- Twenty-Five Tire Models 600 total tires



NHTSA Test Protocol Conclusions:

- All protocols produce data with low variation
- All protocols rank tires into the same groups
- Data from any protocol can be correlated to data from any other protocol
- Single-point protocol is most efficient
- Any protocol selected will need a procedure to account for machine-to-machine differences



AB844 Directive:

Adopt Test Procedure

CEC Staff Proposal:

ISO 28580 Test Protocol

Individual machine accuracy:

≤0.075 sigma ≈ 1 - 2%

o Machine to machine accuracy:

± 2%



AB 844 Scope:

Tires that are designed to replace a tire sold with a new passenger car or light-duty truck.



Industry Terminology for "On Road" Tires:

- Passenger Tires
- Light Truck "LT" Tires
- Medium Duty Truck Tires
- Heavy Duty Truck/Bus Tires



Medium Duty Truck Tires

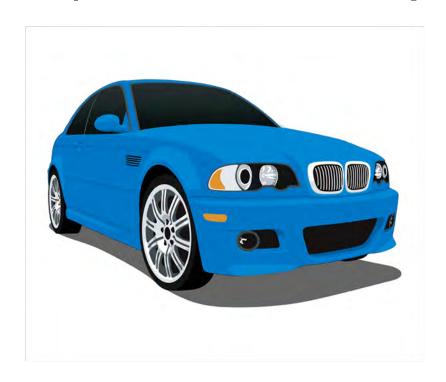
Heavy Duty Truck Tires







Passenger Tires (Automobiles, Compact/std SUVs & Pickups)







Light Truck "LT" Tires (Large Pickups & SUVs)





Large Pickups & SUVs Using LT Tires:

- Hummer H2
- Chevrolet Blazer, Express Van, Sportvan, Suburban, Tahoe, Van, C/K 1500, 2500, and 3500 Pickup
- Dodge Caravan, Dakota Pickup, Ram 1500, 2500, and 3500
 Pickup
- Ford Club & Super Wagon, Econoline Van, Excursion, F150, F250, and F350 Pickup, Ranger
- GMC C/K 1500, 2500, and 3500 Pickup, Rally, Savana Van, Suburban, Vandura, Yukon
- Jeep Wrangler
- Mitsubishi Montero
- Nissan Pathfinder & Pickup
- Toyota 4Runner



FACTBOOK 2006

US TIRE SHIPMENT ACTIVITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL YEAR 2005



RUBBER manufacturers

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES

EMPLOYMENT & WAGE DATA RUBBER CONSUMPTION PASSENGER TIRES LIGHT TRUCK TIRES COMMERCIAL TRUCK TIRES RETREADED TIRES INNER TUBES U.S. TIRE FACILITIES TIRE SIZE POPULARITY SCRAP TIRES

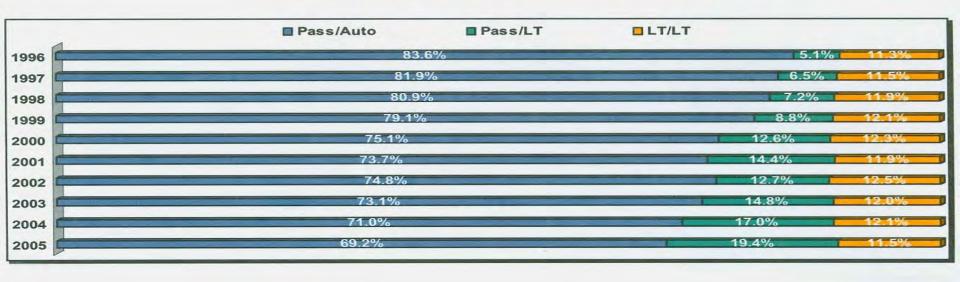
A Rubber Manufacturers Association Publication

"For RMA purposes light truck tires are defined as tires with an "LT" prefix or suffix in the size designation"



RMA Factbook 2006

TIRES USED FOR CONSUMER LIGHT VEHICLES SHIPMENTS: REPLACEMENT MARKET (RMA ONLY)



Year	Passenger tires Used on Automobiles	Passenger tires Used on Consumer Light Trucks	<u>Light Truck tires</u> <u>Used on Consumer</u> <u>Light Trucks</u>	All Tires Used on Consumer Light Vehicles
1996	83.6%	5.1%	11.3%	100%
1997	81.9%	6.5%	11.5%	100%
1998	80.9%	7.2%	11.9%	100%
1999	79.1%	8.8%	12.1%	100%
2000	75.1%	12.6%	12.3%	100%
2001	73.7%	14.4%	11.9%	100%
2002	74.8%	12.7%	12.5%	100%
2003	73.1%	14.8%	12.0%	100%
2004	71.0%	17.0%	12.1%	100%
2005	69.2%	19.4%	11.5%	100%



California Consumer Vehicles (2006):

23.5 million use Passenger Tires

3.5 million use Light Truck "LT" Tires



AB 844 Scope:

Tires that are designed to replace a tire sold with a new passenger car or light-duty truck.

CEC Staff Proposal:

All Passenger & LT tires available for sale in California are in the scope.



AB 844 Directive:

Develop a database of the energy efficiency of a representative sample of replacement tires sold in the state.



Databases in the Public Domain

ECOS, 2002

34 tires: 34 manufacturers/brands, 4 sizes

TRB, 2006 (Mostly from RMA)

162 tires: 57 manufacturers/brands, 70 sizes

CEC 2005 - 07

140 tires: 1 manufacturer/model, 28 sizes, 5 samples

200 tires: 7 manufacturers/brands, 10 sizes, 10 samples, 2 groups

605 tires: 121 manufacturers/brands, 2 sizes, 5 samples

NHTSA 2007 - 08

600 tires: 11 manufacturers/brands, 7 sizes

RMA, April 22, 2009

1007 tires: includes CEC, TRB & ECOS



RMA/Environ Report, April 22, 2009:

"Tire shipment data indicate that the size and speed rating categories of the tires listed in the comprehensive data set represent nearly 90 percent of the replacement tires sold in the domestic tire market in 2006."



Fuel Efficient Tire Program CEC Database

P195/65R15

Honda Accord, Toyota Corolla Dodge Status, Nissan Altima Pontiac Sunfire, Saturn L

- Sales over 6 million/yr, top five of all sizes
- CEC tested 76
 Make/Model Tires

P265/70R17

Chevy Silverado & Avalanche PU Cadillac Escalade, GMC PU Dodge Ram PU, Ford F150 PU Ford Expedition, GMC Yukon

- Sales over 3.5 million/yr, top fifteen of all sizes
- CEC Tested 45
 Make/Model Tires



AB 844 Directive:

Develop a rating system for the energy efficiency of replacement tires that will enable consumers to make informed decisions when purchasing tires.



Federal Uniform Tire Quality Grading System (UTQG)

Traction Grade AA, A, B, C

Temperature Grade A, B, C

Wet skid resistance (traction coefficient)

Asphalt Concrete

AA > 0.54 > 0.38

A > 0.47 > 0.35

B > 0.38 > 0.26

C < 0.38 < 0.26

Ability to Operate at Speed (MPH)

A >115

B 100 - 115

C 85 - 100



Federal Uniform Tire Quality Grading System (UTQG)

Treadwear Grade

20 - 900

Projected wear rate expressed as a percentage of the nominal treadwear value of a NHTSA Standardized Course Monitoring Tire (= 100)

* Valid only for comparisons within a manufacturer's product line.



Existing Rating System Shortcomings

Grades Not Easily Understood:
 Indexes (A, B, C, etc.) require detailed knowledge

Grades "as Reported" are Not Reliable:

No actual tire tests required

Grade is manufacturer's "self certification" claim

Manufacturer may claim a lower grade



Tire Store Observations & Interviews

Consumer Purchases:

"Need Tires Now"

Few "Planned"

Dealer Perspective of Consumers:

90% know nothing about tires

10% do research



Tire Dealer & Consumer Roundtable

Tire Dealers:

Keep it Simple

Consumer Representative:

Presentation to consumer has to be intuitive

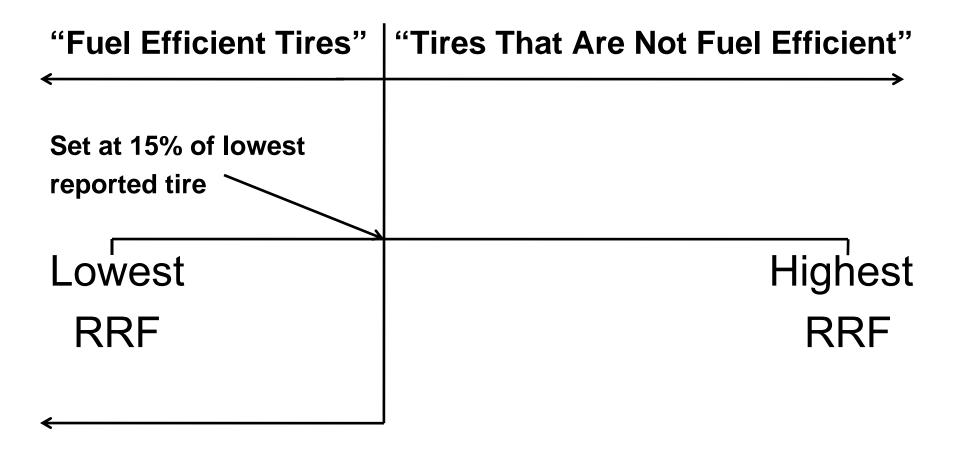


CEC Staff Proposed Rating System "Fuel Efficient Tire"

- Intuitive, ease of use and understanding "Do You Have Any Fuel Efficient Tires?"
 "Would You be Interested in a Fuel Efficient Tire?"
- Fits majority of purchases/sales
- Potential EPA "Energy Star", "Smartway"



Ranking by Tire Size & Load Index





Driven by "Best In Class":

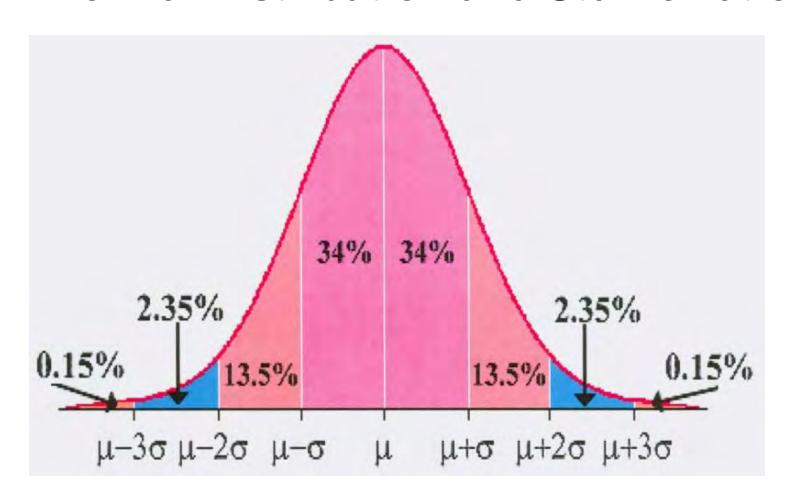
- Reward the best
- Stimulate competition

Basis for 15% cutoff:

- Recognize the highest performers
- Ensure multiple manufacturers qualify
- Analogous to successful "Energy Star"



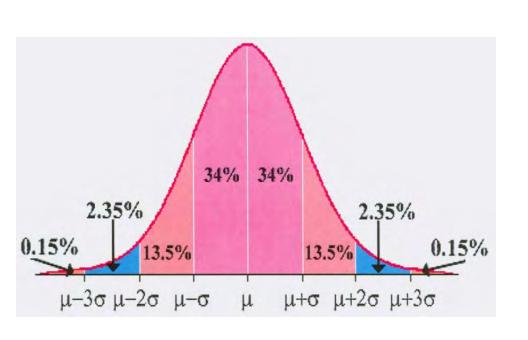
Normal Distribution and Std Deviation

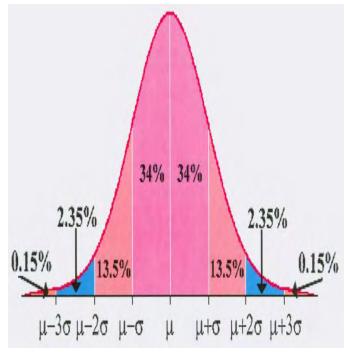




Wide Data Range

Narrow Data Range







Declared Fuel Efficiency Rating Value:

"Mean (average) plus 2 standard deviations from tests of three tires"

Handles product variations

Encourages high quality control



Actual Tests & Comprehensive Data

- The "foundation" of the rating system
- Accurate, consistent, reliable, complete
- Available to everyone
- Addresses the need of product researchers
- Empowers analysis and creative use
- Enables competition



CEC Staff Proposed Manufacturer Reporting Requirements

Existing From Tires

From Tire Tests

Brand Name

Overall Diameter

Model Name

Tread Depth

OEM Fitment

Max Load

SKU Number

Max Pressure

DOT Number

Load Index

Tire Size

Load Range

Special Features

Speed Rating

TW Ply&Material

Sidewall Lettering

Weight

UTQG Temp

UTQG Traction

UTQG Treadwear

Test Machine Identifier

Test Date

Test Method

Test Load

Test Inflation Pressure

Test Speed

Rolling Resistance Force (RRF)

RR Coefficient (RRC)

Declared Rating Value (RRF)



Number of Tire SKUs Sold in USA

	Passenger Tires	Light Truck Tires	TOTAL
Primary Brands: # Tire SKUs	13,950	2,354	16,304
Other Brands: # Tire SKUs	6,758	942	7,700
Total SKUs	20,708	3,296	24,004



Light Truck SKUs

	r asseriger sites	<u> </u>
Goodyear	2,042	345
Michelin	1,917	279
Bridgestone	1,844	263
Continental	1,391	72
Cooper	2,440	975
Yokohama	1,619	204
Hankook	1,353	208
Toyo	903	157
Kumho	1,358	274
Sumitomo	598	30
Pirelli	891	34
Tier 3	4,352	455

Passenger SKUs



Test Logistics

- Number of Test Machines
- Availability of Machines
- Length of Workday (8 24 Hours)
- Workdays/Year (250 350 Days)



<u>!</u>	<u>Machines</u>	Test Years	Assumptions:
Goodyear	4	0.6	50% machine availability
Michelin	4	0.6	24 hr workdays
Bridgestone	4	0.5	350 days/year
Continental	4	0.4	
Cooper	2	1.9	
Yokohama	2	0.9	
Hankook	2	0.8	Options:
Toyo	2	0.5	Independent Test Labs
Kumho	2	8.0	Add more machines
Sumitomo	2	0.3	
Pirelli	2	0.4	



Manufacturer Reporting Deadline

CEC Staff Proposal:

July 1, 2011



	2008 N.A. Sales	Test Costs	<u>% of Sales</u>
Goodyear	\$7,900,000,000	\$2,547,750	0.03
Michelin	\$7,500,000,000	\$2,339,280	0.03
Bridgestone	\$7,000,000,000	\$2,243,910	0.03
Continental	\$2,150,000,000	\$1,544,790	0.07
Cooper	\$2,100,000,000	\$3,702,750	0.18
Yokohama	\$900,000,000	\$1,938,630	0.21
Hankook	\$750,000,000	\$1,664,010	0.22
Toyo	\$650,000,000	\$1,131,840	0.17
Kumho	\$550,000,000	\$1,746,480	0.32
Sumitomo	\$500,000,000	\$663,000	0.13
Pirelli	\$475,000,000	\$975,330	0.21
Tier 3		\$5,101,960	



	Test Costs	Per P Tire *	Per LT Tire*
Goodyear	\$2,547,750	\$0.06	\$0.08
Michelin	\$2,339,280	\$0.06	\$0.05
Bridgestone	\$2,243,910	\$0.05	\$0.06
Continental	\$1,544,790	\$0.17	\$0.04
Cooper	\$3,702,750	\$0.13	\$0.23
Yokohama	\$1,938,630	\$0.22	\$0.14
Hankook	\$1,664,010	\$0.17	\$0.20
Toyo	\$1,131,840	\$0.17	\$0.16
Kumho	\$1,746,480	\$0.27	\$0.57
Sumitomo	\$663,000	\$0.14	\$0.65
Pirelli	\$975,330	\$0.40	\$0.10

^{*}Based on 2007 Annual Shipments





 10% change in rolling resistance improves fuel efficiency up to 2%



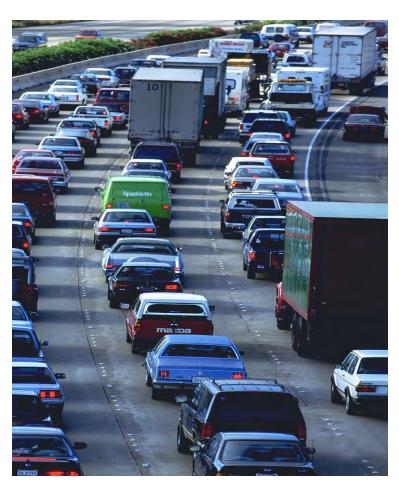
Fuel Efficient Tire Program California Consumer Vehicle Fleet

CAR-SUBCOMPACT **CAR-COMPACT CAR-MIDSIZE CAR-LARGE CAR-SPORT** CROSS/UT-SMALL- CAR CROSS/UT-SMALL- TRK CROSS/UT-MIDSIZE SPORT/UT-COMPACT SPORT/UT-MIDSIZE SPORT/UT-LARGE SPORT/UT-8,501-10,000 VAN-COMPACT **VAN-STD** VAN 8,501-10,000 PICKUP-COMPACT PICKUP-STD

PICKUP 8,501-10,000

Annual Miles Traveled	Baseline Miles/gallon	FET Miles/gallon	Fuel Cost Baseline	Fuel Cost FET	Annual Fuel Cost Savings
11,247	28.90	29.48	\$1,168	\$1,145	\$22.89
11,241	24.46	24.95	\$1,379	\$1,352	\$27.03
11,589	22.10	22.54	\$1,573	\$1,542	\$30.85
10,508	20.36	20.77	\$1,548	\$1,518	\$30.36
10,286	22.15	22.59	\$1,393	\$1,366	\$27.32
14,599	23.71	24.18	\$1,847	\$1,811	\$36.22
13,093	20.87	21.29	\$1,882	\$1,845	\$36.90
14,281	19.60	19.99	\$2,186	\$2,143	\$42.86
11,430	17.12	17.46	\$2,003	\$1,964	\$39.27
12,684	14.93	15.23	\$2,549	\$2,499	\$49.97
12,309	14.12	14.40	\$2,615	\$2,564	\$51.28
12,309	13.60	13.87	\$2,715	\$2,662	\$53.24
11,813	19.49	19.88	\$1,818	\$1,783	\$35.65
11,413	14.79	15.09	\$2,315	\$2,270	\$45.39
14,488	12.00	12.24	\$3,622	\$3,551	\$71.02
10,871	20.52	20.93	\$1,589	\$1,558	\$31.16
11,530	15.44	15.75	\$2,240	\$2,196	\$43.93
14,488	12.00	12.24	\$3,622	\$3,551	\$71.02





- 2% improvement in California fuel efficiency =
- 300 million gallons/year fuel savings
- \$900 million/year fuel savings
- 3.3 MMT/year CO2 reduction



Gains per dollar

Boosting mpg won't be cheap. So which technologies give the best bang for the buck? Here is a ranking based on government data, computed to show how much each technology costs per 1% gain in fuel efficiency. The computations assume the technologies are applied to a vehicle with a V-6 engine and a 4-speed automatic transmission. These are only approximations; costs vary by the size of the vehicle and other factors.

	COST PER VEHICLE*	MPG GAIN	COST PER 1% GAIN IN MPG**
Low rolling-resistance tires	\$6	1-2%	\$3
Low-friction lubricants	\$3	0.5%	\$6
Aggressive shift logic	\$38	1-2%	\$19
Cylinder deactivation	\$203-\$229	4.5-6%	\$38
Reduced engine friction	\$21/cylinder	1-3%	\$42
6-speed automatic transmission***	\$161-\$262	3-5%	\$52
Engine accessory improvement	\$124-\$166	1-2%	\$83
Electric power steering	\$118-\$197	1.5-2%	\$99
Smaller displacement Engine+turbocharging	\$120-\$810	5-7.5%	\$108
Stop-start	\$1,800-\$2,000	5-10%	\$200
Gasoline direct injection	\$122-\$525	1-2%	\$263

^{*}Unless otherwise noted

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2953 Analytics, Automotive News

^{**}Based on the highest cost and the largest potential percentage gain

^{***}Combined cost and benefits of going from a 4-speed to a 5-speed and then from a 5-speed to a 6speed



Summary

- Scope: All Passenger & LT tires available for sale in California
- Test Protocol: ISO 28580
- Rating System: All tires of the same size & LI ranked by RRF, "Fuel Efficient Tire" within 15% of lowest RRF
- Reporting Requirements: RRF test results plus detailed tire information for every SKU



Prominent Features

Full Disclosure and Transparency
 Foundation of the program & rating system

- Consumer & Dealer Friendly
 Simply ask for a "Fuel Efficient Tire"
- Foster Market Competition
 Encourage advancement of technology

Acknowledgements

- Smither's Scientific Services
- Dr. Alan Meier, LBL
- NHTSA
- Consumer Reports
- Tire Rack